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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

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POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NEW MEXICO COUNTIES: 1990–2010

Slower population growth for New Mexico and its counties is projected for the next 20 years. This slower growth is the result of several interrelated factors. Fertility is projected to decline overall. The biggest contributor to this slower growth, however, is migration. A sluggish economy accounts for lower migration levels and even negative net migration in some New Mexico counties.

The State lost about 3,000 people to outmigration between 1987 and 1988. This was a one-time occurrence rather than the beginning of a trend, since most of the outmigration occurred in energy-rich counties. These losses paralleled other neighboring energy-rich states and were attributed to a delayed reaction to the economic decline as a result of the collapse of the oil and mining industries in the early 1980s.

On the whole, however, the role of migration in the State's population growth is projected to decline. New Mexico's population growth in the 1990s and into the 21st Century will be largely the result of natural increase. The higher than average fertility rates among Hispanics and Native Americans have contributed to the maintenance of a young population age structure for New Mexico. Fertility among these minority groups is expected to decline during the next 20 years. Because of their young population, however, they will continue to grow at a relatively fast rate even in the absence of migration. Consequently, the population of New Mexico will continue to have a younger population age structure than that of the United States.

Improvements in the life expectancy and the overall decline in fertility levels among ethnic minorities will contribute to a slight change in the age structure of New Mexico's population. The share of the elderly population will increase from 11 percent in 1990 to 13 percent by the year 2010. After 2010, however, the growth of the elderly population will accelerate as the baby boom cohorts reach retirement age. The decline in fertility is reflected in the reduced share of the youngest cohort, 0–14 year olds. In 1990, 25 percent are 0–14 years old. By the year 2010, 22 percent will be 0–14 years old. This shows a decline of approximately 14 percent in this cohort.

Table 1 on page 8 summarizes the population projections for New Mexico and its counties from 1990 through 2010. These population projections are consistent with the July 1, 1988 estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

During the next 20 years, New Mexico is projected to increase by about 400,000 people. Sixty percent of this growth will be accounted for by Bernalillo County (35 percent), Dona Ana County (14 percent), and Sandoval County (11 percent). The remaining 40 percent will be shared by the rest of the counties. Throughout the 20 year period, Bernalillo County and Dona Ana County will dominate the demographic landscape of New Mexico. Sandoval County which was ranked 11th in 1980 will move to 4th place by 2010.

Bernalillo County will continue to be the most populous county. When ranked by average annual population growth rate, however, Bernalillo County is currently ranked 7th. Sandoval County will be the fastest growing county over the next 20 years.

In the 1990s, Curry County will become the second fastest growing county in New Mexico. The fast growth of this county is due to the transfer of military personnel and dependents to Cannon Air Force Base located in Clovis. It is estimated that approximately 5,000 military personnel and their dependents will move to Curry County between 1990 and 1995. This military relocation is a one-time occurrence and will not be sustained throughout the rest of the century. After the year 2000, Curry County will grow at a much slower rate of .80 percent annually. Valencia County will then reclaim its number two position, next to Sandoval County. By 2010, nine counties—Sandoval (2.06 percent), Valencia (1.5 percent), McKinley (1.46 percent), Dona Ana (1.43 percent), Torrance (1.26 percent), Santa Fe (1.11 percent), Otero (1.05 percent), Rio Arriba (1.04 percent), and Bernalillo (1.02 percent)—will grow at a faster rate than New Mexico (.97 percent).

On the other hand, Cibola County appears to have suffered the most population loss between 1980 and 1990. After 1990, Cibola County's population is expected to increase, albeit at a low level. Most of this population increase will be the result of natural increase.

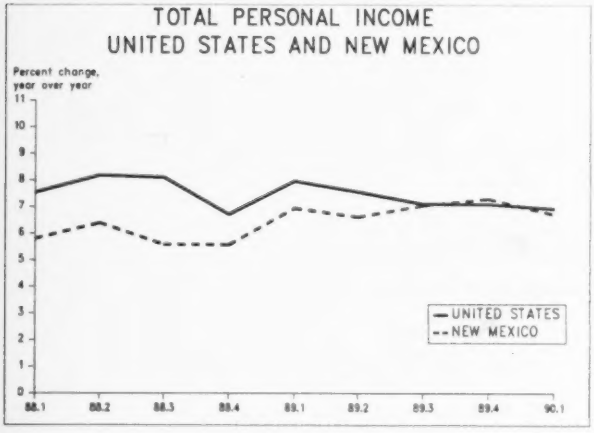
By 2010, only three counties—Mora, Union, and Harding—are projected to continue to lose population. Harding County (−.46 percent) will be declining at a faster rate than either Mora (−.05 percent) or Union (−.36 percent). Small counties are generally more sensitive to population fluctuations, particularly those arising from migration. The inmigration or outmigration of a handful of people can swing the growth rate of a small county from positive to negative, or from a high to a slow growth rate.

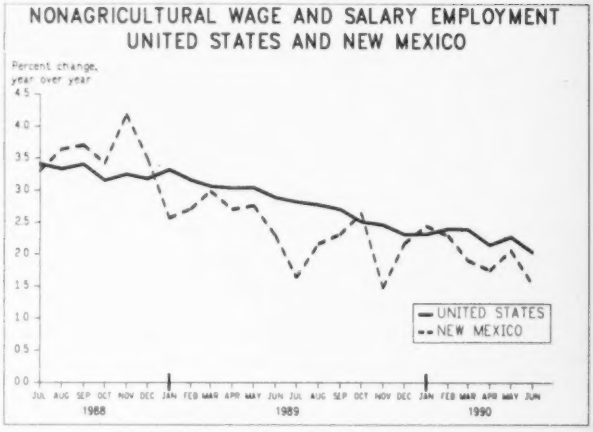
Counties with large concentrations of ethnic minorities tend to have higher than average fertility. Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties have large proportions of Native American populations. Although the high fertility rates prevailing in these counties are projected to decline after the year 2000, they will remain higher, on average, than other areas of the State. Consequently, these

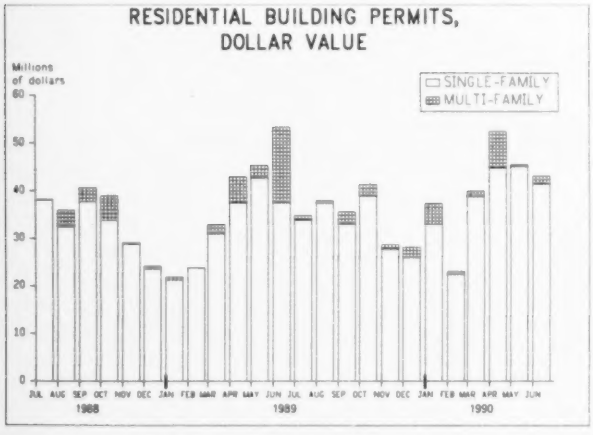
(continued on page 7)

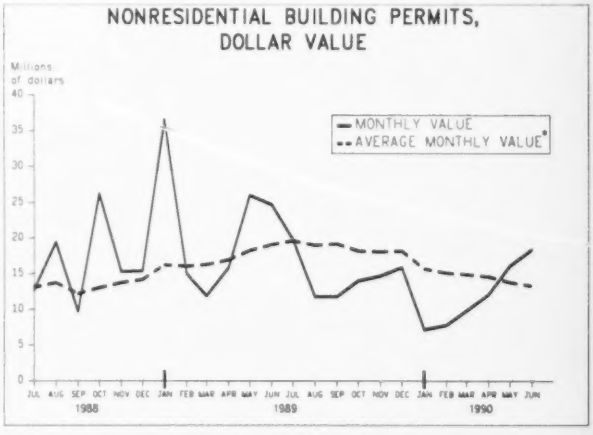
Bureau of Business and Economic Research, The University of New Mexico
1920 Lomas NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Main Office: (505) 277-2216 Data Bank: (505) 277-6626

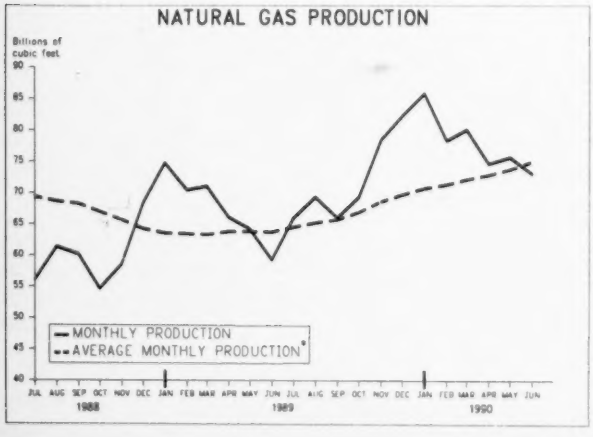
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

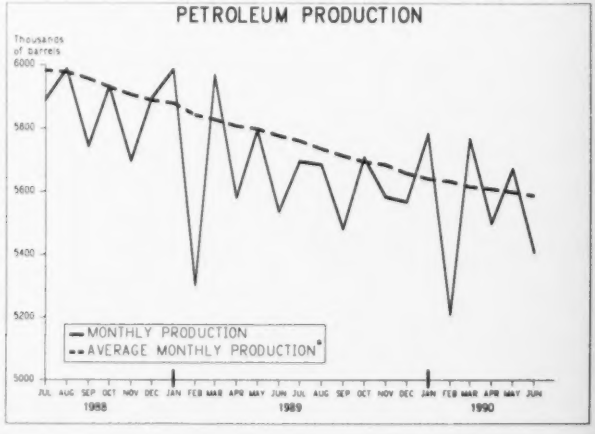












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jun 90	129.9	4.7	129.2
Food and beverages	Jun 90	131.7	5.4	131.1
Housing	Jun 90	128.3	4.4	127.1
Apparel and upkeep	Jun 90	123.3	4.7	125.5
Transportation	Jun 90	118.2	2.0	117.7
Medical care	Jun 90	161.9	9.0	160.8
Entertainment	Jun 90	131.9	4.5	131.7
Other goods and services	Jun 90	157.8	7.9	156.6
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jun 90	128.3	4.5	127.5
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q2 90	4163.2	1.2	4150.6
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Jun 90	10.0	-9.1	10.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Jun 90	10.1	-2.8	10.3
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Jun 90	7.7	-5.8	7.8
Industrial production## (1987=100)	Jun 90	109.8	1.3	109.3
Manufacturers new orders### ($Bil.)	May 90	241.2	3.2	236.0

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Jun 90	659.9	1.3	659.8	119,605	0.7	118,277
Unemployment rate (%)	Jun 90	7.4	-	6.5	5.3	-	5.1
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Jun 90	571.3	1.5	573.1	111,768	2.0	111,220
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q1 90	20,938	6.7	20,728	4,548,951	6.9	4,462,173
Housing units permitted							
Single	Jun 90	516	3.8	561	79,462	-14.1	82,582
Multi	Jun 90	74	-83.7	15	30,460	-29.1	23,856

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE@ 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Jun 90	713.0	1.1	705.5	1.5
Total employment* (000)	Jun 90	659.9	1.3	659.8	2.3
Unemployment* (000)	Jun 90	53.1	-1.3	45.7	-9.2
Unemployment rate (%)	Jun 90	7.4	-	6.5	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Jun 90	1114.0	-0.2	1084.0	-6.1
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Jun 90	571.3	1.5	573.1	2.0
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q1 90	20938.0	6.7	20728.0	6.9
New business incorporations	Apr 90	240.0	34.8	286.0	11.2
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 89	1642.0	137.3	4004.0	-61.1
2 AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Apr 90	75.7	10.7	80.8	20.6
Crops ($ mil.)	Apr 90	18.4	-6.1	17.7	12.5
Total ($ mil.)	Apr 90	94.1	7.1	98.5	18.0
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	14.7	1.4	14.5	1.4
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	12.40	2.1	12.52	3.8
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Jun 90	5407.1	-2.3	5670.7	-3.3
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Jun 90	73.1	23.1	75.7	17.5
Coal production (000 short tons)	Jun 90	2353.0	-3.6	2421.0	5.0
Oil well completions&	Jun 90	58.0	31.8	48.0	-0.4
Gas well completions&	Jun 90	46.0	39.4	28.0	28.6
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Jun 90	496.8	19.1	406.9	-1.0
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Apr 90	87.0	-17.1	104.9	18.8
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Apr 90	95.1	10.6	110.2	23.4
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	29.3	-7.6	28.7	-4.2
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	10.84	-0.9	11.53	3.1
Residential units permitted	Jun 90	590.0	-37.9	576.0	-9.7
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Jun 90	43.0	-19.3	45.5	4.7
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Jun 90	18.4	-25.5	16.1	-30.3
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jun 90	38.6	-24.2	51.2	-3.1
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Jun 90	18.6	-24.1	23.3	-4.2
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jun 90	28.6	-23.5	14.7	-30.3
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	27.8	-1.1	28.6	-0.3
Communications average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	14.64	7.9	14.96	2.9
Utilities average hourly earnings## ($)	Jun 90	14.78	3.2	14.38	1.7
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	43.2	2.1	42.8	3.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	9.08	4.5	8.92	0.4
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Jun 90	6.0	5.3	5.9	1.8
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Jun 90	5.4	0.0	5.4	1.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Jun 90	4.7	20.5	4.6	15.0
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Jun 90	2.6	-7.1	2.6	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Jun 90	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Jun 90	24.6	1.2	24.5	2.1
Retail employment** (000)	Jun 90	111.5	-0.2	111.0	1.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	7.07	0.1	7.16	3.8
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	26.8	0.8	26.7	1.1
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	6.51	0.0	6.54	4.2
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q1 90	10429.0	1.8	10727.0	4.1
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q1 90	9088.0	5.5	8977.0	3.7
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q1 90	5560.0	-1.4	5813.0	1.0
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Dec 89	4871.0	-9.6	4943.0	-9.7
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Dec 89	4445.0	-4.6	4492.0	-4.8
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Dec 89	58.0	-37.0	46.0	-30.7
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Jun 90	145.5	3.1	142.4	2.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Jun 90	12.6	1.6	11.8	1.7
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Jun 90	42.7	0.0	42.1	3.0
Visits to state parks (000)	Jun 90	788.1	25.5	529.8	-7.4
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Jun 90	276.0	-0.1	220.8	2.1
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Jun 90	464.2	5.9	428.4	8.9
Lodgers tax receipts ($ 000)	Q1 90	2269.9	10.0	3032.9	16.8
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Jun 90	77.4	-0.3	69.6	2.7
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Jun 90	147.9	3.9	153.9	3.0
Federal employment** (000)	Jun 90	33.1	2.2	34.5	2.6
State employment** @@ (000)	Jun 90	48.8	5.6	53.3	4.9
Local employment** (000)	Jun 90	66.0	3.4	66.1	1.9
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Jun 90	161.6	-5.7	191.6	5.4

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Does not include transportation.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,733 as of March 1990 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* APR-JUN	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JAN-MAR
Alamogordo	$ 15,281	-1.7	$ 14,684
Albuquerque	258,634	2.5	263,034
Artesia	5,715	8.5	6,003
Carlsbad	14,283	10.6	14,435
Clovis	18,274	8.8	17,626
Deming	6,081	-0.8	6,297
Espanola	7,369	2.7	6,797
Farmington	33,362	11.4	35,938
Gallup	24,857	9.2	23,973
Hobbs	17,476	-5.9	17,794
Las Cruces	40,044	5.6	41,325
Las Vegas	6,709	8.8	6,843
Los Alamos	6,919	8.0	7,359
Portales	5,260	2.1	5,227
Rio Rancho	7,557	27.6	6,795
Roswell	22,249	12.9	22,912
Ruidoso	5,588	3.8	6,105
Santa Fe	60,770	13.4	59,690
Silver City	8,653	2.2	8,856
Taos	9,045	12.4	9,228
State total	737,991	5.1	739,078

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	JUNE 1990	JUNE 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	JUNE 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1989
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	8	5	28	31	$ 518	$ 351	$ 2,061	$ 2,015
Albuquerque, Total	87	513	1,017	1,103	7,766	23,443	71,995	70,562
Single Family	87	113	637	693	7,766	9,522	55,357	56,368
Multi Family	0	400	380	410	0	13,921	16,638	14,193
Carlsbad	0	4	12	10	0	412	962	851
Clovis	29	5	140	52	2,075	302	14,683	3,056
Farmington	3	7	23	19	191	527	1,644	1,309
Hobbs	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	183
Las Cruces	45	48	175	363	2,183	2,886	10,924	15,821
Los Alamos	1	0	15	6	175	0	2,248	782
Rio Rancho	32	62	172	427	1,499	3,182	8,396	20,637
Roswell	4	2	33	26	306	176	2,611	1,867
Ruidoso	9	5	40	24	1,363	359	4,167	1,609
Santa Fe	70	62	280	361	3,571	4,417	28,242	21,911
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	7	5	33	34	287	99	1,431	801
Albuquerque	4	3	13	20	4,300	16,313	28,175	65,792
Carlsbad	6	2	39	29	83	104	795	435
Clovis	4	1	12	5	1,338	48	1,892	597
Farmington	1	4	4	6	400	340	593	587
Hobbs	1	0	8	5	15	0	826	2,505
Las Cruces	13	14	82	57	1,759	1,134	5,487	3,744
Los Alamos	1	0	10	3	3	0	604	49
Rio Rancho	0	3	1	8	0	1,075	200	2,313
Roswell	16	6	52	43	222	34	1,422	1,072
Ruidoso	3	2	11	4	132	21	480	502
Santa Fe	10	16	42	40	3,247	2,339	9,960	7,196

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	713.0	1.1	705.5	266.0	-1.1	265.8	60.7	2.5	60.5	71.0	3.2	68.5
Employment@	659.9	1.3	659.8	249.4	-1.1	251.9	55.6	2.0	56.4	68.3	3.8	66.1
Unemployment	53.1	-1.3	45.7	16.6	-0.6	13.9	5.1	8.5	4.1	2.7	-10.0	2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	-	6.5	6.2	-	5.2	8.4	-	6.8	3.8	-	3.5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	571.3	1.5	573.1	243.5	1.3	244.7	43.1	3.4	45.0	60.4	4.9	58.6
Mining	14.7	1.4	14.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	29.3	-7.6	28.7	12.7	-8.6	12.5	2.5	-3.8	2.6	2.8	-3.4	2.7
Manufacturing	43.2	2.1	42.8	21.2	-1.4	21.1	3.6	0.0	3.7	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	29.1	1.0	28.8	15.1	-2.6	15.1	1.6	-5.9	1.7	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	14.1	4.4	14.0	6.1	1.7	6.0	2.0	5.3	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	27.8	-1.1	28.6	12.3	-1.6	12.4	1.3	-7.1	1.6	0.9	-10.0	1.0
Trade	136.1	0.1	135.5	61.4	1.5	61.1	9.2	3.4	9.2	11.4	2.7	11.0
Wholesale	24.6	1.2	24.5	14.7	2.1	14.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	11.1	1.0
Retail	111.5	-0.2	111.0	46.7	1.3	46.5	8.2	2.5	8.3	10.5	2.9	10.1
Finance, insurance, & real estate	26.8	0.8	26.7	14.5	0.7	14.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.0	2.2
Services	145.5	3.1	142.4	72.7	2.8	72.3	7.7	1.3	7.8	16.5	3.8	15.5
Government	147.9	3.9	153.9	48.6	3.8	50.8	17.1	6.9	18.4	24.8	8.3	24.5
Federal	33.1	2.2	34.5	14.1	1.4	14.7	4.4	2.3	4.5	1.9	5.6	2.0
State	48.8	5.6	53.3	11.9	10.2	13.7	6.6	8.2	7.8	18.4	8.9	18.0
Local	66.0	3.4	66.1	22.6	2.3	22.4	6.1	8.9	6.1	4.5	7.1	4.5

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Population Projections . . .

(*Continued from Page 1*)

counties will continue to have a young population age structure. By the year 2010, at least 25 percent of their populations will be 14 years old or younger. This contrasts with the State, which overall will only have about 22 percent of its population aged 14 years old or younger.

In general, however, New Mexico's population will continue to age. The county with the oldest population is, and will continue to be, Sierra County. This county is projected to have at least 36 percent of its population in the retirement ages. This older age structure leads to a natural "decrease" in Sierra's population; the number of deaths are greater than the number of births. Nevertheless, Sierra County will continue to grow because of migration.

In conclusion, the differential aging of the counties in New Mexico poses the greatest challenge to policy makers as well as social and economic planners. The older age groups are expected to get proportionally larger than the rest of the population.

In spite of the aging trend in New Mexico, the State will continue to be confronted by the the prospect of providing for the needs of a young population. This will be particularly evident in counties where there are heavy concentrations of Native Americans and Hispanics. Increases in health and medical facilities geared towards maternal and child care will be required for those counties with a young population. Greater investments in education and training will be required for the State to develop a reliable labor force. Policy makers and planners will need to pay particular attention to the high risk minority populations because they will constitute the bulk of the labor force of 21st Century New Mexico.

On the other hand, the State also has to provide for the growing numbers of elderly, the majority of whom will be in counties dominated by White Non-Hispanics. As the population ages, chronic health conditions become more prevalent. This may necessitate increases in public assistance for social services and health care.

Adelamar N. Alcantara, Demographer

THE DAPRO POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The population projections shown on page 8 were produced through the Bureau of Business and Economic Research's Demographic Analysis and Projections Service (DAPRO) and were excerpted from a much larger report available only to DAPRO subscribers. The DAPRO subscription service is designed to provide a comprehensive analysis of the demographic and economic trends affecting New Mexico. For more information about DAPRO, please call the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at 277-2216.

TABLE 1
Population Projections by County: New Mexico, 1990–2010

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
New Mexico	1,555,748	1,659,834	1,753,995	1,846,623	1,937,488
Bernalillo	509,104	545,959	579,316	611,594	642,876
Catron	2,801	2,839	2,881	2,903	2,923
Chaves	55,228	55,631	55,847	56,061	56,278
Cibola	20,217	20,764	20,875	20,980	21,093
Colfax	13,396	13,421	13,491	13,596	13,674
Curry	42,604	50,622	53,233	55,690	57,767
De Baca	2,183	2,144	2,175	2,200	2,230
Dona Ana	134,839	148,885	161,882	174,770	187,520
Eddy	48,690	47,863	48,457	48,913	49,363
Grant	28,176	28,219	28,368	28,703	29,030
Guadalupe	4,077	4,026	4,050	4,089	4,101
Harding	991	967	932	903	889
Hidalgo	5,804	5,822	5,861	5,941	6,045
Lea	57,778	56,686	58,136	59,977	62,103
Lincoln	13,300	13,774	14,213	14,659	15,096
Los Alamos	19,909	20,810	21,492	22,103	22,551
Luna	19,103	20,022	20,926	21,452	21,950
McKinley	68,387	74,226	80,010	86,584	92,909
Mora	4,183	4,244	4,220	4,216	4,198
Otero	51,776	55,658	59,258	62,682	65,989
Quay	11,527	11,480	11,615	11,716	11,805
Rio Arriba	32,777	34,981	37,142	39,216	41,317
Roosevelt	16,167	16,677	16,901	17,105	17,214
Sandoval	67,857	78,744	89,028	98,791	109,950
San Juan	86,027	88,722	91,172	93,359	95,622
San Miguel	25,523	26,331	27,171	28,019	28,876
Santa Fe	101,061	108,588	115,689	122,927	129,643
Sierra	9,961	10,047	10,062	10,072	10,093
Socorro	14,791	15,582	16,323	17,046	17,762
Taos	22,115	23,113	23,908	24,700	25,325
Torrance	11,421	12,356	13,349	14,257	15,182
Union	4,379	4,350	4,250	4,172	4,095
Valencia	49,866	56,281	61,762	67,227	72,019

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico. *Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1990–2010, June 1990.*

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Bureau of Business and Economic Research
The University of New Mexico
1920 Lomas NE
Albuquerque, NM 87131
(505) 277-2216

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